



Daily Report

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CONTENTS

12 January 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

Further Reportage on Presidential Summit Plans	1
Reportedly Set for 19 Feb [ACAN]	1
Nicaragua Denies Agreement [ACAN]	1

CARIBBEAN

Cuba

Further on Withdrawal of Troops From Angola	2
Risquet Comments on Situation [Paris LIBERATION 24-25 Dec]	2
Commentary Lauds 'Victory' [Havana Radio]	3
Malmierca Speaks at Chemical Weapons Conference [Havana TV]	3
Reportage on Visit by Iran's Larijani	3
Arrival, Reception Noted [Havana TV]	3
Initial Talks Reported [Tehran IRNA]	3
Vorotnikov Attends Moscow Embassy Reception [Havana Radio]	3
Rodriguez in Buenos Aires on Official Visit [Havana TV]	3
Ceremony Marks Cambodian Liberation Anniversary [Havana TV]	4
Regular Flights to Rome, Inaugural Visit Noted [Havana TV]	4

Haiti

'Explanation' for Romain Safe-Conduct Published [L'UNION 7-9 Jan]	4
Agricultural Group Protests [Port-au-Prince Radio]	5
Provincial Reaction Noted [Port-au-Prince Radio]	5
Commentary Warns Against 'Crisis of Trust' [Port-au-Prince Radio]	6

MEXICO

Further on Arrest of Oil Workers Union Leaders	7
FDN's Cardenas Condemns Arrest [Madrid EFE]	7
State Attorney Interviewed [Mexico City TV]	7
STPRM Leader at Hospital [AFP]	8
Oil Work 'Operating Normally' [Mexico City TV]	8
'Privatization' Plan Involved [Buenos Aires REUTERS]	8
ECLA Assesses 1988 Economic Accomplishments [EXCELSIOR 5 Jan]	9
Reports Foreign Debt Figures [UNOMASUNO 6 Jan]	9
Consumer Price Index Increases in Dec [Mexico City TV]	9
Social Democratic Party Joins FDN [EL DIA 5 Jan]	9
Authorities Seize 4,413 Kg of Marijuana [EL NACIONAL 4 Jan]	9

CENTRAL AMERICA

Costa Rica

Joint Security Commission With Panama Announced [LA NACION 4 Jan]	10
Joint Patrol Elicits 'Doubts' [LA NACION 4 Jan]	10

El Salvador

Duarte: Presidential Summit Postponement 'Valid' [San Salvador Radio]	11
Foreign Minister on Summit [San Salvador TV]	11
Army Arrests U.S. Citizen, CDHES Activist [ACAN]	12
American Aid Worker Wounded in Grenade Explosion [ACAN]	12
FMLN Reports 17 Army Casualties 8-9 Jan [Radio Venceremos]	13
Bomb Attack Destroys University Auditorium [San Salvador TV]	13

Nicaragua

Ortega Expresses Solidarity to Al-Qadhdhafi [BARRICADA 7 Jan]	14
Ortega Talks With Perez, Duarte on Summit [Managua TV]	14
Tirado Sends FSLN Greetings to Cuba [BARRICADA 7 Jan]	14
Vice Interior Minister Cerna on 1988 Results [BARRICADA 9 Jan]	16
National Assembly Members Called to Meeting [BARRICADA 10 Jan]	18

Panama

Columnist Calls for Expulsion of U.S. Envoys [CRITICA 11 Jan]	18
Ambassador Boyd Criticizes U.S. at OAS [Panama City TV]	19
Soviet Solidarity Committee Expresses Support [Panama City TV]	19
FDP Inaugurates Political-Military Seminar [Panama City TV]	19
PLA Wants Arias' Widow for Candidate [Panama City TV]	19
PALA Official Names Current Party Nominees [Panama City TV]	20
PPA Faction To Enter Elections Independently [Panama City TV]	20
Official Reaffirms Tax-Clearance Requirements [Panama City TV]	20
Foreign Trade Institute Reports Exports Increase [Panama City Radio]	21

SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina

Cuban Vice President To Meet With Alfonsin [Buenos Aires Radio]	22
Discuss Chilean Democratization [NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]	22
Maritime Service to Falkland Islands Confirmed [DYN]	22
Caputo on Falklands Ferry [NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS]	24

Brazil

Army Minister 'Might' Run for President [O GLOBO 11 Jan]	24
President Sarney Fires Bank President [FOLHA DE SAO PAULO 11 Jan]	24
New Planalto, 11th Region Commander Installed [Brasilia Radio]	25

Chile

Daily Comments on U.S. Ambassador's Activities [FORTIN MAPOCHO 6 Jan]	25
TASS Reopening of Santiago Office Reported [FORTIN MAPOCHO 6 Jan]	25

Colombia

Government, M-19 Sign Initial Peace Agreement [Bogota TV]	25
Army Announces 'Major Offensive' Against FARC [AFP]	25
Army Purchases 'Modern' Weapons From Israel [LA PRENSA 3 Jan]	26

Peru

Economy Minister To Travel to Washington 16 Jan [Lima TV]	26
Former President Bustamante y Rivero Dies [Lima TV]	26

Further Reportage on Presidential Summit Plans

Reportedly Set for 19 Feb

PA1101212789 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
2026 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Guatemala City, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera announced today that the Central American presidents have confirmed to Costa Rican President Oscar Arias that they have agreed to hold the presidential summit on 19 February.

According to Rivera, the Guatemalan, Honduran, Salvadoran, and Nicaraguan presidents informed Arias that they agreed "by consensus" to accept the new date.

The summit, which will seek to reactivate the Central American peace process known as "Esquipulas II," was scheduled to take place 15-16 January after it was postponed several times in 1988. However, it was postponed for the fifth time on Monday at Arias' request.

According to the same source, the Central American foreign ministers will meet in Nicaragua on 16-17 January to prepare the summit's agenda.

The Guatemalan Government is waiting for an official confirmation from Costa Rica regarding the new date for the presidential summit.

Meanwhile, it was confirmed in San Jose that the Guatemalan, Salvadoran, Honduran, and Nicaraguan presidents—Vinicio Cerezo, Jose Napoleon Duarte, Jose Azcona, and Daniel Ortega—informed President Arias that they agreed "by consensus" to hold the summit on 19 February.

In requesting the summit's postponement, the Costa Rican president argued, among other things, that it would be advisable to wait until after U.S. President-elect George Bush takes office on 20 January in order to know what his Central American policy will be.

Nicaragua Denies Agreement

PA1201022089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
0140 GMT 12 Jan 89

[Text] Managua, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—An official communique issued tonight in Managua stated that the Nicaraguan Government has not agreed on 19 February as the new date for the Central American presidents summit.

"President Daniel Ortega is now making telephone calls to his Central American counterparts to set the new date; however, no date has been set or agreed upon yet," the communique noted.

According to Guatemalan Deputy Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera, the four Central American presidents, supposedly including the Nicaraguan president, told Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez that they agreed to hold the summit meeting on 19 February.

The communique makes no mention of the Guatemalan deputy foreign minister's announcement that the area foreign ministers will meet on 16 and 17 January in Managua.

The Central American presidents summit, scheduled for 15 and 16 January in San Salvador, was postponed at the request of Oscar Arias Sanchez, who felt the meeting would be unsuccessful and would not achieve specific results.

Cuba

Further on Withdrawal of Troops From Angola

Risquet Comments on Situation

PM1201083089 Paris *LIBERATION* in French
24-25 Dec 88 p 17

[Interview with Jorge Valdes Risquet, chief of the PCC foreign relations section, by Stephen Smith in New York—date not given]

[Text] New York—*LIBERATION*: South African Foreign Minister Pik Botha explained yesterday that the agreements signed were incompatible with the aid which Pretoria is giving to the UNITA rebels and with the existence of ANC training camps in Angola. Do you share that view?

Jorge Valdes Risquet: Completely. Moreover, that is enshrined in the tripartite agreement which we have signed. One of the 14 principles of peaceful coexistence in southern Africa relates to noninterference in the signatories' internal affairs and the signatories' pledge not to allow their territory to be used for planning hostile acts against the other parties. Military destabilization is the most brutal act of interference. It is therefore perfectly clear that South Africa must stop its aid to Jonas Savimbi.

LIBERATION: Angola must also close the ANC bases.

Jorge Valdes Risquet: Yes, it must do so in accordance with the same principle. I do not know what base the ANC has in Angola. But the Angolan Government will have to settle this problem, which is certainly a painful one. I am sure that other African countries will be prepared to welcome the ANC fighters who are fighting for a cause which we all support. But Angola will have to respect the pledges that have just been made.

LIBERATION: Yesterday your foreign minister strongly attacked South Africa and the United States.

Jorge Valdes Risquet: We are fully in agreement with what we have signed and we have the political will to implement it to the letter. But how do you expect us to welcome the success of the quadripartite negotiations when the highest U.S. officials, notably President Reagan and Chester Crocker, are trying to distort the content of the agreement? "We have secured the withdrawal of 50,000 Cubans from Angola," they assert, without saying a single word about Namibia's independence, the South African aggression against Angola, and the threat which the apartheid regime represents for southern Africa. Nothing has been said about the reason for our involvement in Angola; the only explanation given by Reagan is "Cuban military imperialism." It is ridiculous! Attributing imperialist aims to a small, poor, Third World country amounts to political illiteracy.

LIBERATION: Nonetheless, over the past 13 years you have constantly strengthened your contingent in Angola.

Jorge Valdes Risquet: That is true. But why did we do so, other than to end a conflict that was becoming interminable? Last year, when the South Africans launched their offensive against Cuito Cuanavale, we decided to strengthen our troops and to launch them into combat on a massive scale. We considerably increased military pressure to force Pretoria to sit down at the negotiating table. You can only have talks with them from a position of strength. It is therefore important not to mislead international opinion or the southern African peoples: It is the minority South African regime's militarism which is responsible for the war in Angola. As long as apartheid remains, the Pretoria regime will not change its aggressive nature. In the future it may attack another country in the region.

LIBERATION: The Angolan president has just appealed to the international community to pay for the Cuban withdrawal. It is not inconsistent to emphasize the bilateral nature of your withdrawal from Angola and then to ask others to pay for it?

Jorge Valdes Risquet: The withdrawal of 50,000 Cuban soldiers will be very costly. Angola will have to pay some costs, notably the cost of transporting soldiers to the ports of Lobito and Luanda. Although our presence in Angola is a matter of Angolan sovereignty, our withdrawal contributes to the solution of a world problem. In particular, it will help Namibia gain independence—a cause to which the international community committed itself 10 years ago. Why should it not now help us to fulfill the conditions for implementing Resolution 435?

LIBERATION: Do you not feel that there is a growing gulf between your positions and the Soviet Union's new policy?

Jorge Valdes Risquet: That is not true. The USSR has never interfered in our relations and, moreover, we would not allow it to do so. We have received material aid and diplomatic support from the Soviet Union. But everybody is master in his own house—this is also true of small countries in their relations with big countries. We support the new detente policy. We are in favor of disarmament and solving the regional conflicts in Afghanistan, Cambodia, and the Middle East, and also in southern Africa.

LIBERATION: Has Mikhail Gorbachev's government not recently shown great understanding toward the South African regime?

Jorge Valdes Risquet: It is not for me to comment on or criticize the Soviet Union's foreign policy. Perhaps it is simply that we have gained a better knowledge of South Africa. After all, we have fought them for 13 years. You get to know each other in such a confrontation and few illusions remain.

Commentary Lauds 'Victory'

*FL1101201189 Havana Radio Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Station commentary]

[Text] Our internationalist combatants in Angola began their triumphant return to the fatherland last night. They are the first of the 3,000 Cubans who will return to our country before the beginning of April.

As Fidel has said, although it is not time to justify what has been done, these events and glorious actions cannot be mentioned without noting that we are not talking about the usual chronicle of a small country, but about a particularly intense, courageous, and creative chapter of its history. It matters little that the spokespersons appointed by the empire and tyrannies attempt to take away credit from the facts by maintaining miserable silence. History, like truth, is stubborn. Nothing will prevent the detailed account of the extraordinary victory of our people's internationalist spirit to become known. The clumsy and embarrassing false accusations made against Cuba by some people are not important. The political [word indistinct] on the part of others to settle those accusations is also not important. All nations know—have the presentiment—that in this part of America, there are men of a singular type who form their destiny and have made solidarity one of their most valued standards.

Those who are not capable of expressing the deep human encouragement of an internationalist work or are not capable of feeling it should remain silent. However, we understand that it is too high a demand for the domesticated lackeys—for those who are unable to learn from the present and risk their skins for the future of tomorrow's world.

We, the Cubans, do not hide the fact that the long internationalist journey in Angola makes us proud. It also makes us proud to pay tribute to the men, in the flesh, who made it possible, to those who returned alive, and to those who died, whom we will never forget. We did not go there for glory or for anything else which was not to defend the integrity and sovereignty of a brother people in our same condition.

The mission ended in victory, and the victory ended in an indelible lesson for present and future generations. The Cuban internationalists, together with the Angolans, have just written one of the most noble and unselfish pages which world history can recall.

Malmierca Speaks at Chemical Weapons Conference
*FL1101144789 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Text] Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca has said at the international chemical weapons conference in Paris that our country is in favor of the destruction of those [words indistinct] installations where they are manufactured, including the arsenals of all countries.

Malmierca added that the Paris meeting will promote negotiations in the area of disarmament which will permit a contribution to strengthening peace. He added that said objective is overshadowed by the new U.S. aggression against Libya.

Reportage on Visit by Iran's Larijani

Arrival, Reception Noted

*FL1101161089 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Text] Iranian Deputy Minister Mohammad J. A. Larijani is heading his country's delegation which has arrived in our capital on an official and friendly visit. He was received at the Havana airport by Giraldo Mazola, Cuban vice foreign minister, and by other persons.

The distinguished visitor will tour centers of economic and social interest during his stay in Cuba. The visit will last until next Friday.

Initial Talks Reported

*LD1201111789 Tehran IRNA in English 1004 GMT
12 Jan 89*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 12, IRNA—Foreign Ministry Deputy for Euro-American Affairs Mohammad Javad Larijani currently in Havana held first round of talks with Cuban Foreign Ministry deputy for North Africa and Middle East on Thursday.

During the meeting bilateral political and economic relations, situation in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and developments in Latin America were discussed.

Larijani arrived in Havana Tuesday on an official three-day visit.

Vorotnikov Attends Moscow Embassy Reception

*FL1101173689 Havana Radio Progreso Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Text] The festivities for the 30th anniversary of the Cuban revolution have ended in the Soviet Union with at reception at the Cuban Embassy in Moscow.

The reception was attended by Vitaliy Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Politburo, and other personalities.

Rodriguez in Buenos Aires on Official Visit

*FL1101150389 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Text] Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez has arrived in Buenos Aires, Argentina, on an official work visit. The Cuban leader is accompanied by Hector Rodriguez Llompert, minister president of the National Bank of Cuba, and by other directors of that organization.

The Government House [Olivos Residence] of Buenos Aires reported that President Raul Alfonsin will receive Carlos Rafael Rodriguez today in his only audience scheduled for the day.

Ceremony Marks Cambodian Liberation Anniversary
FL1101153889 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] The main ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the liberation from the Pol Pot genocide in Cambodia has been held at the Nico Lopez School in Havana City. The ceremony was presided over by Jorge Risquet, member of the PCC Central Committee Politburo.

Cambodian Ambassador to Cuba Ros Kong, during his speech at the main ceremony, made reference to the far-reaching significance of the victory. He also acknowledged the aid given to his country by socialist countries, especially the internationalist aid [words indistinct] for the liberation of the country.

Upon concluding the activity, Raul Valdes Vivo, member of the PCC Central Committee, emphasized the impressive struggle of the (?Khmer) people. He also noted how after 10 years of efforts, Cambodia (?has obtained) admirable results. Valdes Vivo denounced the maneuvers being carried out in the world which attempt to abolish the current people's government. Furthermore, he saluted the decision made by the Governments of Vietnam and Cambodia to complete the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops next September.

Regular Flights to Rome, Inaugural Visit Noted
FL1101171689 Havana Tele-Rebelde Network
in Spanish 1200 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Cubana de Aviacion has established regular flights between Rome and Havana to increase Italian tourism to our country. These charter (?flights) will be take place every 15 days and will contribute to the rapprochement of relations between our peoples.

Just after midnight, the first group of Italian tourists arrived in Cuba at the Jose Marti Airport aboard an IL-62. The group is headed by political and social figures of that country, among them (Vicenzo Anzanelli), president of the Cuban-Italian Friendship Association; (Luigi Liot), Civil Aeronautics official; and parliamentarian Adriana Lot.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker, in vernacular with simultaneous Spanish translation] I think the increase in the flow of tourism is concrete proof of interest. You are celebrating the 30th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution, and we, as the Cuban-Italian Friendship Association, celebrate it with you.

[Unidentified speaker in Spanish] The two of us, Eng (Magi) and I, came at the invitation of the Cuban Government to try, if we can, to give some help in

finding a solution to the problem of the [words indistinct] plant, computers center. Therefore, during this visit we will be finding out what the technical possibilities for solving this problem are. Then we will evaluate the possibilities for cooperation between Italy and our [word indistinct] company, which is the Italian company, and the Cuban Government, to try to solve this problem. [end recording]

Haiti

'Explanation' for Romain Safe-Conduct Published
FL1001174289 Port-au-Prince L'UNION
in French 7-9 Jan 89 pp 1, 12

[Government "explanation" of the safe-conduct granted to former Port-au-Prince Mayor Franck Romain, signed by Serge Elie Charles, minister of foreign affairs and worship, and Anthony Virginie Saint-Pierre, minister of coordination and information, on 6 January in Port-au-Prince]

[Text] As a full-fledged member of the community of nations, Haiti, a free, independent, and sovereign state, is bound by a number of international agreements, treaties, and covenants which constitute obligations. One of these covenants is the inter-American agreement on diplomatic asylum, by virtue of which the safe-conduct was granted to Mr Franck Romain, who was under asylum at the Dominican Embassy since 17 September.

This Haitian Government decision has given rise to stands; the least that can be said about most of them is that they are not well-founded. Whatever the case, and for the most thorough edification of both national and international public opinion, the government feels it is its duty to provide the following explanation:

1. For those who think that the government could purely and simply refuse to grant the safe-conduct, we cite Article 12 of the agreement on diplomatic asylum, which stipulates: "Once asylum has been granted, the nation granting the asylum can ask that the person under asylum be allowed to leave for foreign territory, and the territorial nation is obliged to immediately grant, except in cases of force majeure, the necessary guarantees provided for in Article 5, as well as the safe-conduct."

A request for safe-conduct for Mr Franck Romain was made in proper form by the Dominican Republic through its embassy in Port-au-Prince on 19 September 1988. It is normal that having noted that the situation of "force majeure"—which justified not delivering the safe-conduct immediately—no longer existed, the safe-conduct was then granted.

Along the same line of thought, it is also useful to refer to Article 5, which says: "Asylum can be granted only in case of emergency and for as long as it is strictly indispensable to permit the person under asylum to leave the country with the necessary guarantees granted by the

territorial government to safeguard his life, freedom, and physical integrity, or to permit the person under asylum to attain security in some other way."

2. Others have maintained that asylum should not have been granted, since crimes that are pretty much matters of ordinary criminal law are involved. In this regard, the text of Article 4 is precise. In fact, it stipulates: "It is up to the nation that grants asylum to describe the nature of the crime or to pass judgment on the reasons for the pursuit."

Neither is it superfluous to highlight in this connection Article 22 of the inter-American agreement on human rights, which stipulates in Paragraph 7 that: "Everyone has the right, in case of persecution for political crimes or for common crimes related to political crimes, to seek and to receive asylum in foreign territory in conformity with the law of each nation and with international agreements."

It is therefore in taking strict care to respect the international commitments of the Republic of Haiti that the Haitian Government decided to accede to the Dominican request. No responsible government could do or try to do otherwise.

Things being so, the government, one of whose aspirations—also, in fact, an aspiration of the silent majority of the Haitian people—is to establish in Haiti a state of law, could hardly adopt the thesis that "political asylum must be subordinated to a sovereign nation's desire to prosecute," nor the thesis that tends to subordinate international commitments to the risks of the political juncture.

Such ideas are quite simply dangerous and must be opposed at any price, because they stem from the purest of totalitarian traditions. The Haitian people, who have a good memory, know to what extremes the excessive use of the notion of the sovereign state has led. After all, there is no law student who does not know that international agreements have priority over the internal legislation of nations.

No work of man is perfect. This is certainly true of the inter-American agreement on diplomatic asylum. However, although it today allows a presumed criminal to elude justice momentarily—for, as has already been stated in a communique dated 1 January 1989, prosecution is going to continue unceasingly, all the way to a request for extradition if need be—it must nevertheless be acknowledged that many of our fellow citizens' lives were saved only thanks to the existence of this agreement, which continues to have a valid *raison d'être*.

The government deplores the fact that its decision to comply with the international obligations that have always been honored by even the most dictatorial of governments has not been endorsed by the very people whose academic and professional training, life experience, and the high responsibilities to which they aspire predisposed them to better understand its motivation. Port-au-Prince, 6 January 1989

Serge Elie Charles, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship;
Anthony Virginie Saint-Pierre, Minister of Coordination and Information

Agricultural Group Protests

FL1001181689 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1200 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Excerpts] In Thiotte there is a reaction against the Avril government's decision to give Franck Romain a safe-conduct to leave Haiti. [passage omitted]

The Union of Agricultural Workers Committee in (Bodary) reacts with all its force against the safe-conduct that Avril managed to give Franck Romain. This committee says that this constitutes another blow to the Haitian people by Avril and that the Haitian people should not forget that all these men were trained in the Duvalierist school, which was a very effective school. [passage omitted]

Provincial Reaction Noted

FL1001203589 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1200 GMT 9 Jan 89

[Excerpts] There is new reaction from the provinces to the Franck Romain affair. Let's listen to Jacques Clerveau, from Hinche.

[Clerveau] In the same way that Ti Boule was protected by Duvalierists like himself after 7 February 1986 so that he could leave the country, Franck Romain also got a safe-conduct with no problems, showing the solidarity that exists among the Duvalierists.

The crushing of the 17 September enlisted men's movement had already shown clearly that the same old repressive regime was continuing. This is what many observers in the upper central plateau are saying.

According to [peasant leader] Chavannes Jean-Baptiste, sending Franck Romain out of the country is a sign that if the Haitian people ever get caught up in elections again—without the macoutes having been disarmed and without its demands being satisfied—there will be a repetition of 29 November 1987.

The Information and Foreign Ministries' statement to the effect that they had no choice—to the effect that the government was obliged to send Franck Romain away—are words aimed at putting people to sleep. Furthermore, despite the explanations that have already been given on this matter, the problem remains in its entirety because, quite simply, Franck Romain should have not been allowed to leave Haiti. However, regardless of whatever maneuvers are effected, the people's struggle will not slacken. [passage containing indistinct portions omitted]

Chavannes Jean-Baptiste next pointed out the unfortunate division existing among the democratic sector, which constitutes an obstacle to the Haitian people's struggle and which is causing General Avril's government to take root. [passage omitted]

Commentary Warns Against 'Crisis of Trust'
*FL1001184689 Port-au-Prince Radio Soleil Network
in Creole 1200 GMT 9 Jan 89*

[Unattributed commentary]

[Excerpts] The military government of 17 September will soon have been leading the country for 4 months. The population will soon have for 4 months been hoping for change in Haiti, after being greatly disappointed by the three governments that have come to power since 7 February 1986—particularly the two General Henri Namphy governments, which forced the population to experience and live scenes of violence it had heretofore seen only on television or in the movies. [passage omitted]

Today the same causes, situations, and events that led the masses to distance themselves from the preceding governments are still present. There is a true crisis of trust in Haiti; all level-headed citizens analyzing the political situation conclude that 4 months after coming to power, the current government has not yet shown any intention of satisfying the population's main demands. The 17 September government's justice has not as yet even made itself felt. And yet, after the 17 September coup, religious institutions, political and socio-professional associations, and political parties had asked the government to set up proper tribunals to try people who needed to be brought to justice.

The 17 September government seems determined to make [deside fe] the same mistake as the preceding governments: to turn a deaf ear to, to scorn, the demands of the majority, and to ignore justice—as if anything serious could be accomplished without taking justice into account.

Under the preceding regime, criminals went around publicizing in advance the crimes they were going to commit. Today these criminals are being protected by bigshots [zotobrey] who direct them and who (?are still trying) to justify their actions by saying they are doing what they are doing out of respect for international principles and agreements. However, as many people knowledgeable about international matters have stated,

all serious self-respecting governments should first respect justice and security in their own country and place the happiness of their people before all else.

Many people (?have stated) that if the 17 September government (?has used) international agreements as an excuse to give Franck Romain a laissez-passer, how can it explain itself as regards all the other cases that have been denounced by the public hue and cry for more than a year now? Is this also a diplomatic matter?

Many people think that authority sometimes makes people lose all common sense and leads people to think that only those individuals or groups holding power have a monopoly on what is good for an entire country or institution.

As for the Haitian authorities, they seem to forget quickly. What they used to say was not good when they weren't leaders is exactly what they do once they come to power. They take advice only from those who think the same way they do. And who are these people? People who have been hanging around the corridors of power since 1957—the people who gave Duvalier and Namphy all those great ideas that allowed them to accomplish such marvelous wonders for the Haitian people! [passage omitted]

It must also be pointed out that the government here, when asked for justice, has a way of promising elections. The crisis of trust that has broken out in Haiti risks very serious problems for Haiti, and in the current situation we should neither rush forward unthinkingly nor hang back and drag our feet like turtles. It is surely not too late for those leading the country to understand that it is no longer possible for anyone to lead the country against the will of the majority. Political leaders should reflect, so as not to fall into the same trap as Leslie Francois Manigat. They should not allow anyone to promise them power, as was done for the 17 January elections. Those who are truly sincere must unite in order to struggle together. If they don't, certain dreams will never become a reality for them.

For their part, the associations and especially the important institutions such as the church must find a way to resolve as soon as possible the crises undermining them in order to attain proper unity, which will make it possible for them to do their duty: to accompany God's people properly, especially during these current difficult months. [passage omitted]

Also, we must point out that the social and economic situation continues to deteriorate daily. [passage omitted] Nothing has been done to improve the lot of the poor. [passage omitted]

Further on Arrest of Oil Workers Union Leaders

FDN's Cardenas Condemns Arrest

PA1101225389 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0541 GMT
11 Jan 89

[Text] Mexico City 10 Jan (EFE)—Cuauhtemoc Cardenas, the former presidential candidate of the Mexican National Democratic Front [FDN], today rejected the arrest of oil industry union leader Joaquin Hernandez Galicia "by military troops with much violence."

During a news conference, Cardenas, along with the leaders of the Democratic Revolutionary Party (which is being organized), demanded that the authorities show Hernandez Galicia, who is being held incommunicado at a police office.

The labor leader was arrested today—in an operation that involved heavy weapons—in the city of Tampico, and was transferred to Mexico City with 34 close associates.

Attorney General Enrique Alvarez del Castillo reported that Hernandez Galicia was under arrest at a Federal Judicial Police office in Mexico City, but labor and opposition leaders maintain that his whereabouts are unknown.

The FDN leaders have pointed out that the arrest of the leader of some 130,000 oil workers was conducted without observing legal procedures.

Heberto Castillo, former Mexican Socialist Party presidential candidate, said Hernandez Galicia had "secret documents that link high-ranking officials of former President de la Madrid's administration with fraud." However, Castillo refused to disclose the source of this information.

Among the people accused by Castillo are former Finance Secretary Gustavo Petricoli.

The labor leader was arrested on charges of possession and possible importation of weapons, according to Alvarez del Castillo, because an arsenal of 200 Uzi machine-guns and over 30,000 cartridges were found at Hernandez Galicia's residence.

State Attorney Interviewed

PA1101160089 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision
Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 11 Jan 89

["Exclusive" interview with State Attorney Enrique Alvarez by Raul Rodriguez at the State Attorney's Office in Mexico City on 10 January—recorded]

[Excerpt] [Rodriguez] We are in the office of Mexican State Attorney Enrique Alvarez. Thank you for receiving us in your office, sir. We are also in the company of fiscal attorney Roberto Hoyo de Adona, who is the federation's district attorney.

Mr Alvarez, we would like you to tell us about the situation involving the arrest today of several oil labor union leaders.

[Alvarez] Right now we are organizing the information we have. Federal Police reports have already been made. Reports are being reviewed to determine who is responsible for an incident that is painful for us because a young man, a federal agent, died. We are also receiving reports from witnesses who were involved in the incidents, although they were not responsible. We are also receiving reports on people who we believe could be responsible for what happened.

The crime took place in Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas, in the residence of Mr Joaquin Hernandez Galicia. We are hearing the statements of the people who have been charged; experts are issuing reports on the type of arms, ammunition, etc that—based on the federal law on arms and explosives—are illegal and that were found in that place.

We believe that this evening, probably early tomorrow morning, we will have all the information organized and will be able to present it to the district court within the term established by the law.

[Rodriguez] Mr State Attorney, how many people are presently under arrest?

[Alvarez] Right now 35 persons are being investigated and have to testify in this case.

[Rodriguez] Sir, when were the investigations initiated and what were the legal bases for today's actions?

[Alvarez] The investigations began approximately 3 months ago and were intensified in recent weeks as a result of information obtained by the Federal Police regarding the existence of an important lot of arms that was brought into the country. As a result of this investigation, it was determined that the arms were in the residence this person has in Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas. Then—based on the constitutional, legal, and procedural support provided by Articles 118 and 123-126 of the Legal Federal Procedures Code and on Articles 102 and 21 of the Constitution, which authorize the Federal State Attorney's Office to fight crime and therefore to investigate criminal activities—we ordered that charges and the existence of evidence be verified at the residence of this gentleman in Ciudad Madero, Tamaulipas. The State Attorney's Office authorized this action. This is the reason persons related to these events have to testify.

[Rodriguez] Some labor union workers feel uneasy, and there has been some reaction to this situation. I believe it is suitable to emphasize that this action has been an action against crime. Is this true?

[Alvarez] That is right. One characteristic of criminal law is that it is individuals who are found guilty and who are penalized. Consequently, we proceed against persons

who participate, either personally or in association with others, in a crime. We in no way act against political groups and least of all against labor organizations, which in our opinion are highly respectable.

[Rodriguez] One last question, Mr State Attorney: Mr Barragan Camacho said this morning that he was going to go to the State Attorney's office to testify. Has he done that?

[Alvarez] Not yet. Let us hope he does so soon, because it is the wisest thing to do. [passage omitted]

STPRM Leader at Hospital

PA1101143589 Paris AFP in Spanish 1355 GMT
11 Jan 89

[Text] [No dateline as received]—Salvador Barragan Camacho, secretary general of the Trade Union of Petroleum Workers of the Mexican Republic [STPRM], was admitted early this morning to the Mexican Institute of Cardiology. This was announced by the trade union leader's lawyer.

Wanted by the police within the framework of yesterday's arrests of union leaders, Barragan Camacho sought refuge at the headquarters of the Confederation of Mexican Workers (CTM).

After experiencing some discomfort, Barragan Camacho was taken to the hospital on a stretcher. He was accompanied by Labor Secretary Arsenio Farell.

According to Barragan's lawyer, Guillermo Moreno, the union leader had earlier issued instructions to the members of the STPRM throughout the country to refrain from interrupting the production and distribution of oil.

Secretary Farell said the union leader will surrender to the police authorities and that he would accompany Barragan Camacho.

Oil Work 'Operating Normally'

PA1101214089 Mexico City Red Nacional 13 Imevision
Television in Spanish 2016 GMT 11 Jan 88

[Text] The Pemex Directorate officially announced this morning that labor activities and the distribution and supply of gasoline is quickly returning to normal. Everyone is working normally at all the oil wells and in all the refineries throughout the country. A higher-than-normal rate of absenteeism was reported yesterday in some of the plants, resulting from poor communications, but work was resumed today.

In regard to the supply and distribution of gasoline, everything is operating normally. Operations were at no time suspended, so gas will not become scarce in any zone of the republic.

Pemex transportation units have been supplied with armed security to guarantee their efficiency and operation. The same measure has been applied at the central installations, including the Pemex Tower and the main refineries.

Forty-six men have been arrested at the oil workers labor union and charged with illegal possession and smuggling of weapons into the country. Early this morning the Federal Judicial Police arrested 11 others involved in the action: Jose Ramon Sanchez, Manuel Sanchez Jaramillo, Justo Calderon Cifuentes, Rafael Zuniga Sandoval, Jose Manuel Sanchez Medina, Fernando Ortiz Puerta, Jose Villamil Olvera, Juan Rodriguez Rivera, Mario Magdaleno Zamora Carrillo, and Rodolfo Pacho Herrera. All are charged with illegal possession of weapons. Another suspect, Jose Luis Hernandez Alcocer, is charged with embezzling from four oil companies. The Federal Public Prosecutor's Office has been filing formal charges since early this morning, and the suspects will be transferred to the eastern center soon after being interrogated.

The Navy Secretariat has implemented a security operation to guarantee the operations of all the oil installations along the coast and ports throughout our country. Navy personnel are guarding the sea platforms, administrative offices, and all the oil storage and distribution centers. The operation also provides security for the Pemex maritime fleet.

Thanks to the operation, activities on land and at sea oil installations are completely normal. The security provided by the Navy Secretariat is being implemented in compliance with the duties conferred upon it by the Constitution: to guarantee peace and protect our national coasts for the benefit of the Mexican people.

'Privatization' Plan Involved

PA1201004389 Buenos Aires REUTER in Spanish
2317 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Report by Eduardo Kragelund]

[Excerpt] A plan for the partial privatization of Pemex was the "political motive" for the arrest of the leader of the all-powerful oil workers union, a high-ranking government source said today.

The government official, who asked to remain unidentified, told REUTER: "La Quina violated the law and must pay for it; but in addition, there is a political motive: The plan to privatize part of Pemex cannot be carried out with a labor union controlled by mafiosos and corrupt people."

Joaquin Hernandez Galicia, also known as La Quina, was arrested Tuesday at his home in Ciudad Madero, in the northeastern part of the country, where the authorities found 200 Uzi machineguns and 30,000 cartridges, according to the Attorney General's Office.

The authorities also arrested 34 other labor leaders and businessmen linked to Mexico's most powerful union, which has funds totaling some 500 billion pesos (about \$250 million), according to unofficial estimates.

Business and labor sources had already told REUTER of the existence of the plan, which, the source said, calls for primary and secondary refining and marketing to be privatized. Since 1938, when the oil industry was expropriated from Britons and Americans, the state has monopolized the exploitation of crude oil on the grounds that it is an industry of national interest. Oil exports account for one-third of Mexico's foreign exchange. Mexico is the fourth largest oil producer in the world.

"Production and other sectors that are vital for the country will remain in the hands of Pemex. Private participation will be restricted to those areas that are presently inefficient or that are not of priority importance to Mexico," the source explained.

The source added that the government would have preferred to negotiate with the oil workers union, but this is "impossible with leaders who use the banner of demagogic nationalism to continue fattening their bank accounts." [passage omitted]

ECLA Assesses 1988 Economic Accomplishments
PA1101222689 Mexico City EXCELSIOR in Spanish
5 Jan 89 pp 1-A, 26-A

[Report by J. Jesus Rangel M.]

[Summary] The ECLA has reported that "Mexico's foreign reserves declined \$3.5 billion in 1988 as a result of falling oil prices, rising international interest rates, the freezing of the exchange rate, and the liberalization of imports."

ECLA added that "Mexico's economic stabilization plan has been 'noteworthy' and successful due to its 'severity,' but it was accompanied by a 12-percent decrease in the minimum wage." It added that according to preliminary figures, Mexico's economic activity increased only 1/2 of 1 percent in 1988, whereas per capita production declined for the 3d consecutive year.

ECLA characterized Mexico's success in controlling the inflationary spiral, which "fell from 180 percent in February to less than 60 percent in December," as a major achievement.

Reports Foreign Debt Figures
PA1001141489 Mexico City UNOMASUNO
in Spanish 6 Jan 89 pp 1, 18

[Summary] According to an ECLA preliminary report, Mexico is among the Latin American countries that transferred the largest amounts of resources abroad in the form of foreign debt interest payments last year. It

states that in the past 8 years Mexico ranked third among Latin American countries with the worst foreign trade balances, preceded by Venezuela and Paraguay.

According to ECLA estimates, the current account balance of payments in 1988 registered a \$2.5-billion deficit, the balance of services registered a \$1-billion deficit, and the overall balance of Mexico's international trading and financial transactions registered a \$3.5-billion deficit.

The report states that Mexico spent 29.1 percent of its total exports to pay foreign debt interest in 1988. It adds that its foreign debt balance is now 339 percent greater than the value of its sales abroad.

The ECLA report states that in 1988 Mexico's per capita GNP was 10.6 percent lower than 8 years ago; it dropped for the 3d year in a row.

Consumer Price Index Increases in Dec
PA1001195689 Mexico City XHTV Television
in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Summary] "During December, the consumer price index increased 2.1 percent over November." The Bank of Mexico reported that with this increase, the annual inflation rate reached 51.7 percent. The bank added that in the last half of 1988 the price index increased only 7.6 percent.

Social Democratic Party Joins FDN
PA1101222989 Mexico City EL DIA in Spanish
5 Jan 89 p 6

[Summary] The National Democratic Front's [FDN] political committee announced yesterday that the Social Democratic Party [PSD] has joined the FDN. The announcement was made during a meeting at the headquarters of the Popular Socialist Party. Even though the PSD is now part of the FDN, it will not be represented on the FDN political committee because it is not a registered party.

Authorities Seize 4,413 Kg of Marijuana
PA1101151989 Mexico City EL NACIONAL
in Spanish 4 Jan 89 p 7

[Summary] The Deputy Attorney General's Office of Investigation and Struggle Against Drug Trafficking has reported that 4,413 kg of marijuana and 11 kg of pure cocaine were seized and 20 alleged drug traffickers arrested as a result of 5 operations launched in Baja California, San Luis Potosi, Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Sonora, and Michoacan States. Additionally, two warehouses used to store drugs being sent to the United States were located in Mexicali, Baja California. The drugs seized were being sent to the United States.

Costa Rica

Joint Security Commission With Panama Announced
PA1101225589 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish
4 Jan 89 p 3-A

[Report by Armando Mayorga and Tomas Zamora]

[Text] Costa Rican Foreign Minister Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto announced yesterday that the Panamanian Government has agreed to the creation of a joint commission with Costa Rica to discuss security problems along the common border.

He said that Panamanian Foreign Minister Jorge Ritter sent him a letter in late December in which he named the deputy government minister, the Foreign Ministry's official in charge of border demarcation, and Mayor Luis Del Cid, commander of the 5th Military Region of Chiriqui, as the Panamanian delegates.

The Costa Rican delegates will be appointed in the near future, Madrigal said, adding that he must first brief Security Minister Hernan Garron and other members of the cabinet on this issue.

Due to the possibility that the outcome of a future meeting between Garron and General Manuel Antonio Noriega, chief of the Panama Defense Forces, could conflict with measures taken by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Madrigal said that everything depends on what they discuss.

"If the discussions between them should encompass more than the matter of the border, I would say that he (Garron) would be stepping into the field of international relations," Rodrigo Madrigal Nieto said in response to a question from LA NACION.

Security Minister Garron said that the possibility of a meeting between himself and Noriega is a decision that must be made by the government, adding that such a meeting would not constitute interference in Foreign Ministry affairs because the subject to be discussed is security, and it is his "responsibility to maintain peace along the borders."

Over the last few months, there have been incidents in that region involving Panamanian soldiers who entered Costa Rican territory and even arrested Costa Ricans.

These problems motivated Madrigal to propose the creation of a joint commission to determine who is responsible for actions of this kind in the future and to define jurisdictional limits in that area, the foreign minister said.

Joint Patrol Elicits 'Doubts'

PA1201042589 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish
4 Jan 89 p 14-A

[Editorial: "Necessary Explanations"]

[Text] Costa Rican Public Security Minister Hernan Garron devoted much time in December—and he is still at it—to the border problems with Nicaragua and Panama.

Goodwill, however, is not enough. If it is not accompanied, particularly regarding government actions, by teamwork, clear objectives, efficient methods, and law, goodwill can lead to confusion and, worse, work to the advantage of regimes that always conceal their duplicity behind promises and false openings.

The minister's decision to have the Rural Police continue to patrol the Nicaraguan border with the EPS merits discussion. This joint effort has elicited some doubts. In view that Garron, who has been publicly questioned on the matter, has not yet appeared at the Legislative Assembly to explain this decision, we think it is pertinent to respectfully ask him some questions.

1. We understand Garron met with Nicaraguan Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge in December to discuss the refugee problem, apparently on the instructions of the National Immigration Council. Garron returned with a surprise: joint patrols. Was this his personal decision or did he have the authorization of President Arias or the government council?

2. Shouldn't he have requested the Legislative Assembly's permission for joint patrols with a foreign army at the northern border, particularly because the border can be easily crossed due to its vague demarcation?

3. Is this joint patrolling to take place only on land, or does it include air and sea reconnaissance? The fact that two Soviet-made helicopter gunships landed on Costa Rican territory indicates that this surveillance can be carried out from the air and that our territory can easily be violated. Why did Garron, without first conducting a thorough investigation, hastily assert that these helicopters landed in Costa Rica by mistake?

4. Is deployment with a foreign army necessary? After all, they have only uncovered some marijuana plantations.

5. Has Garron considered the disparity between EPS soldiers and our lowly, ill-equipped rural policemen? In view of this, can these activities be regarded as balanced and, therefore, ensure our country's safety?

6. Did Garron draft a plan for the joint patrols to protect our country's interests? What does this plan consist of? Whom did he consult prior to drafting it? Where is the document signed by Borge? Was it a verbal agreement?

7. Has Garron considered the gratuitous prestige gained in the world by the Army of a totalitarian government that patrols the border with the Rural Police of a country without an Army? Has he considered what the Costa Rican people think of this Army that has attacked us many times and that now appears to have joined us in the struggle against drug trafficking, considering that Borge, this Army's own leader, has been accused of drug trafficking?

As for Garron's desire to take his goodwill to the Panamanian border and talk with General Manuel Antonio Noriega, similar questions could be asked, but we will not repeat them here. As with Nicaragua, it is good to ask what role the Costa Rican Foreign Ministry has played in this matter.

Finally, it would be interesting to know why President Arias has said nothing on such a sensitive matter, which cannot be separated from peace and security. Does Arias fully back the minister's actions? What is the government's policy or strategy regarding this?

El Salvador

Duarte: Presidential Summit Postponement 'Valid'
*PA1201012989 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU
in Spanish 1800 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Report on statements by President Jose Napoleon Duarte "this morning" by unidentified reporter; place not given]

[Text] [Reporter] President Jose Napoleon Duarte today described as valid the objection of his Costa Rican counterpart, Oscar Arias, to the holding of the presidential summit scheduled for 15 and 16 January in this capital. The president said that George Bush's inauguration has nothing to do with the suspension of the presidential meeting:

[Begin Duarte recording] Some of the reasons for the postponement of the summit are valid and others are subjective. Perhaps the most valid of all is that it is not possible to hold a presidential summit without a period of preparation where the planning of the summit are worked out.

The presidents cannot meet without creating expectations. Those expectations force us to prepare thoroughly to ensure that the meeting will be successful. At the Esquipulas meeting, I requested two meetings at the foreign ministers level prior to the presidents meeting. We worked very hard, and you might recall that all the Central American presidents toured the five area countries. We kept in touch to personally discuss the Esquipulas plan. When we arrived in Guatemala, we, the presidents, knew what each one of us would say about the Esquipulas problem.

As for this meeting in El Salvador, since the preliminary preparatory meetings have failed, there is no technical basis that will ensure that we will achieve specific results from this meeting. The danger of this kind of meeting is that pointless, semantic resolutions could be issued and unnecessary confrontations could take place. For example, in San Jose, Costa Rica, at the second presidents meeting, Daniel Ortega and I became involved in a very heated confrontation that took up half the meeting.

This does not help find solutions. This is why preparations prior to the meeting are important. President Arias' argument that conditions for a presidential meeting do not exist is a valid one.

Some people are saying that the inauguration of President Bush in the United States could have something to do with the Central American meeting. I wish to tell you that this is not so, just as the U.S. Government position had nothing to do with Esquipulas II. You might recall that 1 day before the meeting the U.S. Government sent us a proposal that we pushed aside, because we believed that this is a Central American problem for Central Americans to resolve.

So the argument that the inauguration of President Bush [words indistinct] cannot stop a meeting of Central American presidents. [end recording]

[Reporter] President Duarte added that the Esquipulas II peace plan does not depend on a meeting, but on the goodwill of the heads of state in rejecting statements by Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega that Esquipulas II has already been buried.

Duarte commented on what he calls electoral terrorism. He said that both ARENA [Nationalist Republican Alliance] and the FSLN are seeking to destroy the democratic process.

Foreign Minister on Summit
*PA1101122989 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0326 GMT 10 Jan 89*

[Passages within quotation marks are recorded statements by Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta]

[Text] Foreign Minister Ricardo Acevedo Peralta confirmed today that the Central American presidential summit meeting scheduled for the end of this week has been postponed upon Costa Rican President Oscar Arias Sanchez' request:

"We did not ask for the meeting to be postponed; we wanted it to be held 15-16 January. We still hope the meeting will be held on those dates."

The Salvadoran foreign minister blamed the Costa Rican Government for the postponement of the presidential summit meeting. Acevedo said all our country did was to

study possible future dates. He added that such an event cannot be held without the presence of one of the presidents, in this case, Oscar Arias:

"El Salvador believes the technical commission meeting should be held tomorrow as planned. If the foreign ministers meeting is to be delayed, it should be minimal; therefore, we should be talking about a meeting for 17-18 January instead of 12-13 January as had been planned, so we have enough time to review the documents provided by the technical commission. We would then have to set a date for the presidential meeting, which could take place in late January or mid-February. Why? Because both the Salvadoran and Honduran foreign ministers have to travel to Europe to review and attend the exchange of documents [presentacion de las contra-memorias] [at the International Court of Justice]."

On 6 January, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias sent a letter to his Central American colleagues explaining his request to change dates because of the short time between the foreign ministers meeting and the summit meeting. He also mentioned the need to wait for President-elect George Bush to be sworn in. His reasoning was strongly criticized by Daniel Ortega, while Salvadoran Foreign Minister Acevedo only said that for the peace process to continue, Bush's inauguration is irrelevant:

"We agree that there may be a short time between each meeting, but Salvadoran policies are independent of what other governments outside the area may think."

In other matters, the Salvadoran foreign minister, while reporting on the achievements of his recent trip to Washington, said the bill aimed at granting 2 more years to illegal immigrants in the United States will be sent to Congress again and will surely be approved by the House of Representatives. He also reported that U.S. officials have promised not to deport or conduct massive round-ups against Salvadorans.

Army Arrests U.S. Citizen, CDHES Activist
PA1101200089 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
1846 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—The Salvadoran Human Rights Commission (CDHES, nongovernment), reported today that their information officer, Celia Medrano, and U.S. citizen John Hammond have been arrested by the Army.

A CDHES spokesman said Oromontique Counterinsurgency Battalion troops arrested them in the village of Jucuaran, 130 km southeast of San Salvador.

The CDHES described their detention as "arbitrary" and said Medrano and Hammond, an aide who has lived in El Salvador for 1 month, were arrested while gathering evidence and information on "indiscriminate Army bombings against Pacific coast eastern settlements."

The CDHES demanded that the Armed Forces respect their personal safety and release them immediately. The CDHES protested, because the Army hinders the investigation work of this humanitarian organization.

Military sources said the detainees are at the 4th Infantry Brigade garrison at Usulután, and that they are accused of not having the proper documents and being in the area without Army permission.

The U.S. Embassy has not commented about Hammond's detention.

During the last 10 years, some 10 CDHES members have been detained by the Army. CDHES General Coordinator Herbet Anaya Sanabria was shot to death by unknown individuals in San Salvador in 1987.

American Aid Worker Wounded in Grenade Explosion
PA1201020189 Panama City ACAN in Spanish
0119 GMT 12 Jan 89

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Jan (ACAN-EFE)—One person was killed and five were wounded, including an American and a Canadian, when a grenade was thrown into a camp for displaced persons in La Paz Department, south of San Salvador.

According to a report issued today by the Christian Committee for the Displaced Persons of El Salvador (CRIPDES), the grenade was thrown into the camp last night by Army members.

Army spokesmen have denied the CRIPDES accusations and have said the appropriate investigations are under way.

CRIPDES, which claims to represent displaced Salvadorans and refugees who have left their homes because of the ongoing violence, said Evan Fox, a Canadian, Deborah Beah, an American, and three peasants were seriously injured.

According to a CRIPDES spokesman, the foreign women who visit the various displaced persons settlements weekly as representatives of the Lutheran Church, were involved in medical assistance and teaching activities in the camp.

The spokesman added that peasant Jose Sixto Montoya, 38, died after bleeding all night from wounds in his face and legs.

A resident of the community of Panchimilama, which receives assistance from the Salvadoran Lutheran Church, stated that "there was great confusion and the peasants locked themselves into their little homes. Later, we heard explosions and shouting."

CRIPDES said the incident took place as the displaced persons were getting ready for bed Tuesday evening.

The peasant woman said: "Soldiers who maintain a military cordon around the resettlement area frequently have shoot-outs and frighten the Panchimilama residents."

The Panchimilama resettlement area, which was founded on 31 January 1987, shelters 400 displaced persons. It is approximately 48 km south of San Salvador.

CRIPDES reported that eight peasants were arrested in the past 3 days by government troops in displaced persons communities in Usulután and Cuscatlán Departments.

FMLN Reports 17 Army Casualties 8-9 Jan

PA1101191889 [Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador at 0000 GMT on 10 January 1988 broadcasts "Battle Report No 1."

The report says: "The joint command of the Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front reports:

1. On 8 and 9 January, FMLN forces carried out a subregional maneuver in the framework of the 'All The People Prepare for the Insurrection' campaign.

2. Several explosive charges were planted in broad daylight in the center of San Miguel early on 8 January. A National Police technical sergeant was killed.

3. FMLN forces raided Ciudad Barrios, San Miguel, at 0300 on 8 January, attacking enemy positions of the Arce Battalion from several directions. Our forces destroyed the local jail early in the combat. One soldier was killed and four were wounded during this attack on Arce Battalion.

4. On 9 January, clandestine guerrillas planted explosive charges and destroyed a credit office in Nueva Esparta. Booby traps were also planted. When the enemy tried to defuse them, the bomb exploded, killing 1 soldier and badly wounding 10 others of Fonseca Battalion's Military Detachment No 3."

Bomb Attack Destroys University Auditorium
PA1201022189 San Salvador Canal Doce Television
in Spanish 0300 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] A powerful bomb explosion destroyed the auditorium at the Eastern University Center in San Miguel Department, resulting in extensive property damage, but no casualties.

The Eastern University Center's main auditorium was destroyed as a result of a large explosion. According to reports, the bomb attack was carried out early Tuesday morning by individuals who have not yet been identified by the authorities in San Miguel Department.

Two powerful bombs were planted on each side of the building. The blast destroyed the roof, walls, doors, and furniture, without causing any casualties. The damage is estimated to be over 30,000 colons.

This attack occurred 1 month after an attack that caused considerable damage at the National University in San Salvador.

University authorities have blamed the Armed Forces for the incident, as stated by Deputy Rector Wilfredo Varías, who arrived at the scene.

[Begin Varías recording] Groups linked to the Armed Forces are definitely responsible for all the attacks on our country's university facilities. The slander against the university by the Armed Forces proved to be false following an inspection of the university campus by top government figures. Now we must condemn this attack on the Eastern University Center. Those armed groups promote violence against the University of El Salvador only because of its critical and guiding position regarding the causes of the military conflict in our country. [end recording]

When asked to comment on those charges, Colonel Mauricio Ernesto Vargas, commander of the 3d Infantry Brigade, categorically rejected them and condemned all sabotage, without exception.

[Begin Vargas recording] I categorically reject the charges that the Armed Forces have engaged in violent, irrational, or criminal acts. First, because we condemn such actions and because our duty is to defend a system that is opposed to violence. We do not promote violence; the promoters of violence are linked to front organizations and the FMLN-FDR, who conduct the ideological aggression against our country. Those groups have promoted violence for 8 years, and have recently stepped up their actions against the people in an indiscriminate and irrational way. They do not care whose property, life, or health is harmed. [end recording]

Regarding the rebel's warning that the homes of military officers have become military targets, Col Vargas said that now is the time for front organizations to speak out.

[Begin Vargas recording] This is regrettable. Now is when humanitarian organizations—those front organizations that constantly talk about human rights—should say something. I think a child or someone who has nothing to do with the conflict should not be harmed. In fact, they should be very careful when they protest or speak, because increasing violence to irrational levels could generate a spiral of total violence that would bring more death and blood to our country, which is already tired of losing its best children. [end recording]

It has been noted that urban violence has emerged in San Miguel, causing considerable damage.

Meanwhile, the Army claimed that it has prevented greater damage to public and private property and stressed that it will be relentless in its struggle against guerrilla actions.

Nicaragua

Ortega Expresses Solidarity to Al-Qadhdhafi

PA1101153089 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
7 Jan 89 p 5

[Message from President Daniel Ortega Saavedra to Libyan leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi; dated 5 January in Managua]

[Text] 1989, "Year of the 10th Anniversary"

Managua, Free Nicaragua

5 January 1989

Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Leader of the Libyan Revolution
Brother:

On behalf of the Nicaraguan Government, our people and myself, please receive a solidaristic greeting at these difficult moments.

We have heard of the unjustified downing of two Libyan planes by U.S. fighters in a dangerously premeditated, illegal, and irresponsibly mercenary manner. We are following with great concern the warmongering display that the Reagan administration, in its final days in power, is carrying out near Libya's coasts, clearly provoking what could end in ill-fated consequences for the nonaligned sister Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and the Mediterranean region.

It is evident to the international community that this attack on and threats against the Jamahiriya is a new link in the anti-Libyan chain that the Reagan administration, in flagrant violation of international law and the UN Charter, has continued through the illegal use of force in an effort to suppress our countries' aspirations for independence, freedom, and sovereignty.

The Nicaraguans, who have suffered in our own flesh and blood the consequences of U.S. state terrorism for over 8 years in the ill-named low-intensity war that the Reagan administration has launched against our country in its useless attempt to turn back the wheels of history, express our solidarity with you and your people, certain you will win this new trial to which you are being subjected.

Fraternally,
Daniel Ortega Saavedra

Ortega Talks With Perez, Duarte on Summit

PA1101144289 Managua Sistema Sandinista
Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega talked with Venezuelan President-elect Carlos Andres Perez over the telephone today. Ortega told Perez his views on the

Central American presidential meeting scheduled to be held in San Salvador 15-16 January. The Nicaraguan president attached great importance to this conversation, because Latin American leaders will gather in Caracas in February and because of the interest Venezuela, particularly Perez, has shown in the search for peace in Central America.

Ortega also talked over the telephone with Salvadoran President Jose Napoleon Duarte, who told Ortega that he, as the representative of the host country, sticks to the date agreed upon for the presidential meeting. He also said he has been keeping in touch with the other Central American presidents and that he will make another effort by talking with them tomorrow so the meeting can be held. Finally, Duarte said that, for health reasons, he is available for a very limited time—4 or 5 days at the most, beginning 15 January—and that he will hardly be able to go to Caracas, because he is recovering from his treatment.

Ortega thinks Costa Rican President Oscar Arias should agree to hold the meeting on the appointed date, considering Duarte's health and the agreement that the Central American foreign ministers reached in Mexico City.

Tirado Sends FSLN Greetings to Cuba

PA1101163689 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
7 Jan 89 pp 3, 4

["Text" of speech by Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez on occasion of FSLN National Directorate greetings regarding the 30th anniversary of the Cuban Revolution; at the Cesar Augusto Silva Convention Center in Managua on 4 January]

[Text] On behalf of the FSLN National Directorate, we salute the Cuban people, and especially Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, on occasion of the 30th anniversary of the triumph of the Cuban Revolution.

Cuba Made Anti-Imperialist Revolutions the Order of the Day

When the Cuban revolution triumphed 30 years ago, the Latin American peoples received the news with jubilation and immense happiness as a triumph of their own, as an event that started a new era in the history of our continent. As is natural, only dictators such as the Somozas and the Trujillos failed to welcome it. The U.S. Government received the news with coldness and distrust, because the Cuban revolutionaries placed great emphasis on the independent and nationalist nature of their movement.

The U.S. Government rejected the revolution and started to harass it when it had not yet declared it would embrace socialism. The United States took the initiative and provoked a clash with the Cuban revolution; it started the lengthy conflict that has not yet ended. It did the same thing with the Chinese revolution and did the same later with the Sandinist revolution. In keeping with its cold war

mentality, the Yankee rulers felt that if a country refused to join them, it was against them and was considered to be an enemy. The Cuban revolution's cardinal sin was having exercised its right to self-determination, which is something Washington cannot forgive.

In the 1960's, the 1st decade of the Cuban revolution, full energy was applied to transform society. The Moncada program had been fully implemented in 1961, but more profound steps were needed and were indeed taken.

The Cuban Revolution shook the peoples of Latin America and the Caribbean, made anti-imperialist, national, liberation, and socialist revolutions the order of the day, and established armed actions as a struggle strategy. The entire decade of the 1960's was marked by the influence of the Cuban revolution in our America. Cuba showed that it was possible to defeat military dictatorships supported by the United States and local oligarchies, and that even in the U.S. backyard it is possible to effect profound change in economic, social, and political structures as long as the people remained united; were willing to resist and foil any attack from abroad and any direct or indirect U.S. intervention; and the people's power equaled the economic and war power of the aggressor.

National Liberation, the Real History of Social Progress

Cuba exercised its right to independence and self-determination when it declared itself socialist in 1961. The socialist social system is not new to humanity, and each country that decides to follow this path must show the superiority of this system over others in the economic field, in peace. The Cuban revolution started a new era for Latin American countries, a national liberation, the real history of social progress.

Cuba is really the country that defined the new paths, but independence involves several historical phases: economic independence, which is one of the most difficult and important for the national liberation of Latin American peoples and governments. Economic independence requires social forces, sometimes military forces, and energy.

However, Cuba also inspired our peoples because it showed the advantages of a new regime in the economic and social sectors when it achieved success in the campaign against illiteracy, abolished racial discrimination, gave free education, social security, and health services, eliminated unemployment, and sponsored a more egalitarian social system.

The Cuban Revolution's influence also encouraged the upsurge of guerrilla movements in many Latin American countries. The new revolutionary movement that arose in this continent during the 1960's saw that armed actions and socialism were the solution to their grave national problems.

The propaganda specialists in Washington and Latin America accused Cuba of organizing the guerrilla movements, as if the latter were not the results of the situation in each country. It is true that Cuba's example encouraged the guerrilla groups and even gave material support, but Cuba did not create the guerrilla groups. They were spontaneously created as a result of internal conflicts and as an answer to reactionary violence, lack of opportunities, and democratic solutions. The United States and its Latin American allies, above all the military sectors, created the appropriate conditions for uncontrolled violence.

Sandino, the Great Modern Guerrilla Leader

Moreover, it is not necessary to recall that the Cubans did not invent the guerrilla groups. They have been appearing in Latin America since the last century, during the independence war. It is also appropriate to mention that General Sandino was one of the great leaders in guerrilla warfare during this century.

The armed movements in Latin America have not risen to power, except ours, so many superficial observers of history concluded that guerrilla movements were useless in the 1960's. It is true that most of the guerrilla movements did not triumph, but that does not mean they were useless. No struggle is fruitless; it would be worse to do nothing.

The guerrilla struggle left us a valuable experience; it radicalized sectors we never thought would join the Revolution, including the Christians, represented by Father Camilo Torres. The guerrilla struggle also helped, little by little, because other governments—afraid that new armed movements would arise—carried out timid, limited reforms. However, these reforms were carried out under the pressure of the Cuban Revolution's ghost. Even the United States had to launch its counterrevolutionary Alliance for Progress.

This is not the place to examine the causes that stopped the guerrilla movement from prospering; however, although it is necessary to state that one of the reasons was the lack of unity among leftist groups and the lack of a broad policy for alliances, the guerrilla movement did allow the success of a counterinsurgency policy outlined by the United States and carried out by its Latin American allies. Was this a defeat for the Revolution? In a certain way it was, but it is a fact that revolutionary progress is never achieved directly. There are advances, drawbacks, withdrawals, and times to gather forces until the revolution's party attains maturity and victory.

The Cuban Revolution Has Always Marched Forward

The Cuban Revolution has faced many problems, obstacles, and serious misfortune, but it has always overcome them. For many years the U.S. Government was able to impose a continental diplomatic isolation on Cuba, but it was unable to isolate Cuba from the the people. Now,

the island has fully reintegrated itself with Latin America, and the day when Cuba rejoins the OAS—from where it was arbitrarily expelled by the Yankee government—is not far away.

The world has changed a lot since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution. Most of the Latin American and Caribbean governments are no longer intolerant toward Cuba. Governments that in the 1960's proclaimed that the Cuban regime was incompatible with representative democracy have come to accept pluralism in our continent, and this in spite of stubborn and irrational opposition from the Reagan administration.

Today's struggles cannot be like those of 20 years ago. The forms of struggle change, and some forms become more important than others in the search for a strategic goal. The forms of struggle cannot be static. What cannot be lost from sight is the main goal: the Revolution, the possibilities of socialism, the need for establishing a social regime that will be in favor of the majority.

The Moment Has Come for Adjusting Strategies and Tactics

The world's revolutionary movement is facing a new situation and new problems. There is some sort of worldwide reconciliation, an understanding between the superpowers, and eased international and regional tensions. This should serve to promote the social, economic, and political progress of the so-called Third World, to which we belong.

The moment has come for adjusting strategies and tactics to the new situation. The days of the guerrillas are not over in Latin America, but it is not the only form of struggle, because a period of reforms has been initiated in most of the countries of this continent. There are parliamentary, electoral, and labor struggles that do not include armed actions. Planning revolutionary tactics and programs for reaching power must be based on the new situations. Today's priority is finding a solution to foreign debt problems, to inflation, to low prices on raw materials, and to economic stagnation. If these problems are not resolved, we will not be able to pull out of backwardness. We will not achieve this as long as we produce only raw materials, even if that raw material is oil.

It is in this field, and not in others, that the revolutionary movement must lead the people's struggle and demonstrate that it is the best alternative—that its ideology, its policies, its programs, and its tactics are consistent. Marxism-Leninism and all revolutionary doctrines are being put through new tests, and we must be able to demonstrate with facts that they are valid, vital, and fruitful.

We have to recreate all the peoples revolutionary thinking and forge a new revolutionary theory that will serve us as a guide for revolutionary actions in today's and tomorrow's world.

Perestroika and USSR-U.S. Rapprochement: Topics We Should Reflect Upon

The rapprochement between the USSR and the United States and the emergence of perestroika are not, as sometimes is believed, obstacles to the development of the Third World's revolutionary movement. On the contrary, they open new possibilities to change, only differently—because relatively speaking, the economy is conditioning everything, and as Lenin once said: Now politics is concentrated economics.

Thirty years after the triumph of the Cuban Revolution and 10 years after the victory of the Sandinist revolution, these are the topics we should reflect upon, these are the problems we should make decisions on. I only take note of them. I mention them because from now on, they will be, they already are, the center of debate at world, regional, and national levels.

For us, the Cuban Revolution has been a source of inspiration and solidarity. When we were fighting the Somozist dictatorship, the Cuban Revolution gave us courage and hope. We learned from the Revolution's experiences, its teachings; we incorporated into our doctrine and actions what we deemed useful and appropriate, without ever pretending to copy, because a genuine revolution has to be original; it should invent and reinvent, not copy.

Circumstances have changed, and this demands a renewal. The Revolution has become more complex; although it has never been simple, it is more complicated now. We are now facing unforeseen situations, situations which we were not sufficiently prepared to resolve. Additionally, the revolution in the Third World cannot depend solely on what the superpowers do or do not do, because we are not going to sit back and let others show us the way. We have to create our own strategy; we must be capable of setting our own course, thus depending less on the ups and downs of the centers of power.

The World Is Saying Marx Was Right

The Third World also has to be a center of power and carry more weight. We are entering a phase where a country's strength or weakness depends more on its economic state and less on its military might. In the end, the world is saying Marx was right, because what it all comes down to is that the economy conditions everything—not automatically, mechanically, or absolutely; instead, each revolution follows its own path even though it may coincide in some aspects with others or other revolutions.

Vice Interior Minister Cerna on 1983 Results

PA1101135589 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
9 Jan 89 p 4

[Report on interview with Vice Interior Minister Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna by Ernesto Aburto M—date and place not given]

[Text] Vice Interior Minister Brigade Commander Lenin Cerna has stated that it was not difficult for the General Directorate of State Security [DGSE] to work with strict

adherence to Nicaraguan constitutional guarantees during 1988, because even though states of emergency [estados de excepcion] are required at critical moments, "they are not intrinsically a part of revolutions."

Cerna pointed out that studies of oppressed countries indicate the contrary. In those countries, the state of emergency and violations of human rights are systematically applied against the people, the masses, and the revolutionaries who lead them.

"To us, Ministry of Interior [MINT] officials and revolutionaries, it is disgusting to see that the domestic and international reaction is to accuse us as the perpetrators of precisely something we are fighting against—although we see this as natural because of their [not further identified] way of thinking. It is necessary to emphasize that the MINT combatants and all the revolutionary people are guided by our principles of respect for human rights and our constitution—in sum, respect for the right to live, which is the reason we fought and which is the essence of our daily actions."

As it is well known, the Nicaraguan Government made significant contributions to the peace negotiations in the country and in Central America in 1988. Among the goodwill actions, it decided—within the framework of Esquipulas III (Alajuela, 16 Jan)—to continue facing the U.S. counterrevolution politically and militarily without a state of emergency [estado de emergencia] and with full constitutional rights in effect.

To Act With No Hesitation

Then the enemies of the revolution dreamed up the unleashing of internal rebellions and the proliferation of destabilization conspiracies. "None of that happened, however," Vice Minister Cerna said. He added that the DGSE—under full enforcement of the Constitution, which characterized 1988—continued "preventing rather than having to investigate crimes." The people, "who are part of the DGSE, and the DGSE, which is in turn part of the people," remained faithful to their revolutionary plan with faith in the future, unyielding to the preaching by groups whose interests and reactionary thoughts were defeated on 19 July 1979.

Cerna noted that the DGSE is a product of the revolution, thus it assumes the same principles, including the guarantee of civil liberties and respect for human rights. In other words, "the State Security is subject to the revolution's political plan."

Regarding the spirit of sacrifice and the people's intelligence in avoiding being manipulated, Cerna commented: "We have never been concerned about the internal effects of any political opposition group that develops activities within the constitutional framework."

"Now, our duty is to be alert and not to neglect our work, because when this breaks out, as has occurred—in other words, when groups or people legally established begin to conspire—our people take action without hesitation."

Continuous Formation

"I believe it is a good moment to point out," Commander Lenin Cerna said, "that this decision covers all matters affecting the country's security; that is, its institutions, its laws, and its leaders."

The top intelligence chief added that "it is part of our complex, difficult, and even unpleasant work to prevent actions that could be carried out against other personalities in the national political life, which undoubtedly would be unleashed against the revolution."

Regarding the role of something he termed "revolutionary humaneness" plays in DGSE actions, Commander Cerna explained revolutionary education is based foremost on self-respect. He further explained that when a man exercises authority, conferred upon him by the masses, he "must receive constant training so he will not lose the most cherished of things, humaneness."

In other words, he noted, "the actions of the MINT official are not determined by the reactionaries' tenacious campaign but by his revolutionary education and principles...."

"Our men are human beings, sons of the people, who have a certain awareness and development, and their schooling aims at raising their revolutionary awareness to higher levels," Cerna noted.

He added: "Our men are liable to make mistakes. However, they are liable to receive very harsh punishment for those mistakes."

He felt defending the revolution is never more complex than when fulfilling daily tasks. Cerna compared the MINT fighters with the laboratory workers who constantly run the risk of catching an infection, because they have to handle different diseases to better investigate them.

Exposed to Infections

"The MINT men," he said, "come in contact with everything that may affect or infect the very society they are duty-bound to defend. Thus, if we are not immune we may fall victims to a disease. That is why we must internally implement major preventive measures to prevent their becoming infected with social and counterrevolutionary scourges."

He added: "Our preventive measures consist of fostering a revolutionary awareness and constant education. In society, a policeman without principles may succumb to bribes, or he may become tainted with his daily contacts

with prostitution and crime. In a political sense, our enemies have a lot of dollars to try to corrupt the apparatus that is fighting them, and to abet defections and betrayals."

"However, I can tell Commander Tomas Borge Martinez with wholehearted conviction: Our police force comes from the low-income classes and dresses poorly. Yet it is one of the most respectful and dignified police forces in the world. Despite a campaign of lies and distortions, international organizations have not accused our security and police corps of the things they have accused the security and police corps of countries that seem to be the ideal of the people behind the discredit campaigns against the MINT's agencies," he noted.

In other aspects, Commander Cerna denied that dismantling of the "Melton Plan" in 1988 had been hard for the DGSE.

Melton: They Showed Their True Colors

U.S. diplomats showed their true colors. They and their local disciples acted out in the open. The evidence is clear.

"We can consider the advice U.S. diplomats give the local right-winged groups as normal for this sort of diplomatic mission. However, here they tried to cause major incidents through acts of provocation," he said.

On this matter, Commander Cerna noted that the Reagan administration's outstanding characteristic was that it raised acts of provocation to the level government policy.

BARRICADA's last question of the interview was: Do we have the most advanced technological security equipment in the world? "Since we are an intelligence and counterintelligence agency, we cannot remain isolated from technological developments. If we want to be one step ahead of crime, we cannot lag behind in any aspect. However, he warned, we are not able to purchase the latest and most expensive technologies. Therefore, we have to offset our technical deficiencies with greater sacrifice and effort. We could never have the technical and material resources to be on equal footing with the CIA and Mossad. However, thanks to our creativity, work, and need to survive as a people, we will always obtain good results. And we can call that achievement tranquility."

National Assembly Members Called to Meeting

PA1101171389 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish
10 Jan 89 p 4

[Text of National Assembly decree signed by National Assembly President Carlos Nunez Tellez and National Assembly Secretary Rafael Solis Cerda; issued in Managua on 9 January]

[Text] In accordance with his powers, and as established in Paragraph 2, Article 10, of the National Assembly's general statutes, and Article 10 of the National Assembly's by-laws, the president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Nicaragua hereby decrees:

1. To summon all representatives to the National Assembly to a period of extraordinary sessions that will begin at 1000 on 12 January. The extraordinary sessions are being convoked to discuss and approve the Republic's 1989 general budget.

2. The number of extraordinary sessions necessary for the approval of the 1989 general budget will be determined by the National Assembly's Board of Directors in accordance with Article 91 of the National Assembly's by-laws.

3. This decree shall be implemented on the date of its publication.

Issued in the City of Managua on 9 January 1989
Carlos Nunez Tellez, president of the National Assembly
Rafael Solis Cerda, secretary of the National Assembly.

Panama

Columnist Calls for Expulsion of U.S. Envoys

PA1201042389 Panama City CRITICA in Spanish
11 Jan 89 p 6

["Hard Line" column by Alberto Barrera]

[Text] With the patience of Job, the Panamanian people are witnessing how the outrageous foreign conspirators who sowed chaos in the Philippines with the "Democracy Project," which ended in the toppling of Ferdinand Marcos, move openly and without the least restraint in our country. We are referring to [U.S. Ambassador] Arthur Davis and [U.S. Deputy Chief of Mission] John Maisto, who do not have any type of diplomatic immunity as the Reagan administration's ambassador and adviser. This government insists on recognizing Eric Arturo Delvalle, who was removed from the Presidency by the Legislative Assembly and against whom Attorney General Carlos Villalaz issued an arrest warrant for treason against the fatherland and theft of government resources.

Just as Panama does not recognize Juan B Sosa as our ambassador to the United States, we must rid ourselves of this Job-like patience, become more energetic, and place Davis and Maisto at the disposal of our police, because they have offended our national dignity by not recognizing the constitutional government headed by Manuel Solis Palma.

The evidence against these conspirators is based on the following facts:

Arthur Davis and John Maisto are closely linked to the Civic Crusade, which since 13 July 1987 has had its headquarters in Washington, according to File No 872441 of the Consumer Affairs Department of the District of Columbia, under the name of "National Civic Crusade of Panama Inc," the purpose of which is to promote propaganda and political activities in the United States against the [Panamanian] Government and the Panama Defense Forces.

The Civic Crusade—headed by Gabriel Lewis Galindo and other members, such as Roberto Brenes, Milton Ruiz, Eduardo Vallarino, Gilberto Mallol, Jose Pretto, and the old Trotskyite Diogenes de la Rosa—unleashed a ferocious campaign of violence in the streets of Panama by hiring young people to smash windows, burn tires, promote strikes, close banks, call for the nonpayment of taxes, and spread all kinds of lies against General Manuel Antonio Noriega, his staff, top government officials, and constitutional President Manuel Solis Palma.

Our immigration authorities should take these two undocumented individuals, Davis and Maisto, to the Omar Torrijos International Airport, because both are in our territory without government authorization, since to us they represent no one.

Any action carried out by these two individuals in our country should be considered punishable criminal acts; however, if we do not want to spend money on trials, we should simply throw them out so they can play their seditious and conspiratorial music elsewhere.

These individuals have been caught by surprise participating in demonstrations and rallies along with Civic Crusade followers and opposition groups in a so-called adventure to destroy the process.

Let us stop being lukewarm and proceed to apply effective sanctions, because the Panamanians' repudiation of them [not further identified] is evident.

Ambassador Boyd Criticizes U.S. at OAS
PA1201044989 Panama City Televisora Nacional
in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Panamanian Ambassador to the OAS Aquilino Boyd today accused the U.S. Government of politicizing technical meetings on Panama Canal operations. Speaking to the OAS in Washington, Aquilino Boyd asked the organization to give top priority to a study of U.S. violations of international law and the Panama Canal treaties, which are jeopardizing the operation and defense of the strategic artificial waterway.

Soviet Solidarity Committee Expresses Support
PA1101191289 Panama City Televisora Nacional
in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] The Soviet Committee for Solidarity with Latin American Peoples today gave its support to the Panamanian Government and people in their struggle to defend their sovereignty. In a telegram, the secretary general of the Soviet committee said he is convinced the Panamanian people will overcome all obstacles in their path to a sovereign and independent development.

The message was sent by (Gennadiy Irmatov), chairman of the Soviet solidarity committee to Carlos Ozores Typaldos, president of the Permanent Conference of Latin American Political Parties.

FDP Inaugurates Political-Military Seminar
PA1101171189 Panama City Televisora Nacional
in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Text] The political-military seminar held for about 100 Panama Defense Forces [FDP] captains was formally inaugurated this morning at Fort Amador.

The opening remarks at the event were delivered by Colonel Elias Castillo, General Staff deputy chief of land forces, who spoke on the seminar's main goals. Col Castillo emphasized that the FDP now has soldiers who are loyal to the commander, the FDP, and the fatherland. He also spoke on the prevailing opinion the high command has of its subordinates, which is a cornerstone of the FDP's doctrinaire thinking.

Part of the program will be dedicated to bringing the captains up to date on the country's political and military situation and the FDP's solutions.

This morning, Major Daniel Delgado, executive director for Panama treaty affairs, explained the military-strategic situation, discussing world, hemispheric, regional, and local matters.

In the afternoon, Major Moises Correa, G-3 of the General Staff, spoke on Panama's military strategy in face of the U.S. aggression.

Major Felipe Camargo spoke on intelligence analysis, and Lieutenant Colonel Aristides Hassan ended today's session with the topic: Military Violations of the Torrijos-Carter treaties.

PLA Wants Arias' Widow for Candidate
PA1201042789 Panama City Circuito RPC Television
in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Statement by Legislator Mario J. De Obaldia, Authentic Liberal Party, PLA, leader, in Panama City; date not given—recorded]

[Text] There is no consensus [within the opposition] yet, but we believe and trust that there will be. In view of the aggression to which the Authentic Panamenist Party [PPA] was subjected—its enemies tried to tear it apart and divvy up its remains—and considering the fact that in the past elections the PPA received two or three times as many votes as the other parties, the members of my party, the Authentic Liberal Party [PLA], feel a member of the PPA, chosen by that party's members, should head the opposition's presidential slate.

The PPA National Directorate chose Dr Guillermo Endara, and we have endorsed this candidate because we believe we can unite around a PPA candidate. We held a meeting yesterday where we had differences about the presidential ticket, but perhaps today, tomorrow, or the day after that, we will reach total agreement. We, however, want to report that we conducted a poll among all

our followers. The Authentic Liberal Party members are willing to go to the polls headed by a PPA member. Today that person is Guillermo Endara, but we are trying to get Arnulfo Arias' widow, Mireya Moscoso de Arias, to change her mind and accept the presidential nomination. If she does not do so, we will not have the pride and satisfaction of having a distinguished woman, such as herself, head our ticket. We will, nevertheless, go to the polls headed by a PPA member. We hope Moliarena [Nationalist Liberal Republican Movement] and the Christian Democrat Party will support our decision. The rest of our positions are open to dialogue and negotiation.

PALA Official Names Current Party Nominees

PA1201044689 Panama City Circuito RPC Television
in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Report on interview with Alejandro Vernaza, Labor Party deputy secretary for electoral affairs, by unidentified reporter; place and date not given—recorded]

[Text] [Vernaza] The various parties in the National Liberation Coalition [COLINA] have been holding discussions regarding the nominees that each one may propose to represent this coalition for the 7 May elections.

We must point out that our party, the Labor Party [PALA], believes that the COLINA presidential candidate should meet certain requirements, among which we can mention that he should be a nationalistic person who basically believes in the need to conduct specific actions to satisfy the enormous needs of our people, who definitively believes in self-determination, in the search for total sovereignty, and who also believes in the need to search for ways to achieve development.

[Reporter] Who will be the PALA candidates?

[Vernaza] In this regard, our party already has four nominees. These names have already been presented to the party's rank and file. We have reached a preliminary consensus, and at this moment—which does not mean there will not be other nominees—the four nominees are professionals, some of them former ministers. Among them we can mention former ministers of the Ministry of Public Works Carlos Clement and Arturo Diez; Dr Juan Medrano, who is the president of our party; and the current PALA secretary general, Ramon Siero Murgas.

[Reporter] When does the COLINA expect to name its sole presidential candidate?

[Vernaza] The COLINA will have to reach an agreement and determine who will be the presidential candidate and who will be the candidates for first and second vice presidents. Our party, the PALA, has proposed to the COLINA 29 January as the date for the various parties in this coalition to hold their national conventions.

Obviously, prior to this date, citizens should already know who will be the three people who will lead the struggle for our people's national liberation.

PPA Faction To Enter Elections Independently

PA1101170289 Panama City Circuito RPC Television
in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Jan 89

[Interview with Authentic Panamenist Party (PPA) faction leader Hildebrando Nicosia by unidentified reporter; date and place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Nicosia] We have stated to the Electoral Tribunal secretary that the members of the country's majority party, the PPA—the true opposition in this country—are on alert. We want to give our positive contribution to the democratization process that is more or less being implemented in Panama. However, we are not going to take any steps until the tribunal makes a decision on our case.

[Reporter] What position would your party take if the Electoral Tribunal decides in your favor? Which faction would you favor or would you go as an independent party?

[Nicosia] Since the day we decided to take steps at the Electoral Tribunal, we said we would act independently from the opposition. We are an opposition party, and we are going to prove that all the insults and slander against our leaders are groundless. We are going to demonstrate in the streets that the PPA is the true opposition. We not only have the will to oppose the country's present situation but to demand that the country be governed as Arnulfo Arias wanted: to seek a better Panama, where the unity of all Panamanians is sought. That is why we stated, when we returned from the United States, that we need a change of attitude and that it is time to end the stubbornness and intransigence of certain sectors that only defend vested interests but do not defend the Panamanian people's interests.

[Reporter] This means that if you go to elections it would be as independent party?

[Nicosia] That is correct.

Official Reaffirms Tax-Clearance Requirements

PA1201013989 Panama City Televisora Nacional
in Spanish 2300 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Ricardo Levy, director general of revenues of the Finance and Treasury Ministry, today said that the national tax-clearance certificate, the social security stub bearing a valid-for-travel stamp, and check stubs given to active and retired state employees are still required in order to leave the country and obtain vehicle license plates.

Levy said that this clarification is in response to many questions in this regard being asked by travel agencies. He added that this measure does not seek to hurt any specific segment of the population, as some have tried to

lead the public to believe. Levy rejected claims that this measure is coercive and violates the canal treaties, as Panama Canal Commission workers have claimed.

The director general of revenues said that attachment proceedings have already been filed against canal workers, U.S. companies, and private companies. He explained that the objective of the suits was not exclusively to confiscate property.

In addition, taxpayers were also advised that income tax declarations are processed by computer and that data to be fed into them must be correct. Otherwise, they will be rejected. Also, taxpayers who file three or more income tax declarations should schedule a special appointment with the general directorate to avoid delaying the process.

Foreign Trade Institute Reports Exports Increase
PA1201030089 Panama City Domestic Service
in Spanish 1645 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Summary] According to the Panamanian Foreign Trade Institute [IPCE], Panama's exports increased in 1988. Panamanian exports during 1988 totaled \$25 million, which is an increase of approximately \$2 million compared to 1987. According to Carlos Castaneda, director of international trade relations at the IPCE, the increase is a result of the trade agreements signed between Panama and Central American countries. Castaneda added that such agreements have greatly helped the Panamanian business sector, which has had to seek new markets to face the country's crisis. He added that it is expected that the 1988 figures will be surpassed in 1989. Therefore, talks are being held with El Salvador, Honduras, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Guatemala, and Costa Rica to find new markets for Panamanian products.

Argentina

Cuban Vice President To Meet With Alfonsin

PY1101012589 Buenos Aires Domestic Service
in Spanish 0100 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] President Raul Alfonsin will meet with Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez on 11 January at the Olivos Residence.

Rodriguez arrived this afternoon on a private visit.

At 1030 the Cuban vice president will make a protocol visit to the chief of state. Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Cuban Ambassador to Argentina Santiago Diaz Paz will also participate in the meeting.

As we have already stated, Rodriguez arrived this afternoon in the country on a private visit.

Discuss Chilean Democratization

PY1101224489 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1750 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (NA)—According to reliable government sources, the most important topics President Raul Alfonsin and Cuban Vice President Carlos Rafael Rodriguez discussed during their meeting today included the current Chilean political situation, Chile's process of democratization, and the armed activities of the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR].

The meeting, which was not mentioned on Alfonsin's agenda, was held at the Olivos Residence [the official presidential residence] this morning with the participation of Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Cuban Ambassador to Argentina Santiago Diaz Paz.

The sources said that other items on the agenda included the Central American crisis and the Cuban debt to Argentina and the way to repay it.

The concise official report issued by the Presidential Public Relations Office said that the meeting lasted almost 1 hour and the participants discussed "different aspects of the international situation and the process of bilateral relations."

Reliable government sources revealed, however, that Alfonsin raised the issue of Chile's democratization process, an issue Alfonsin had already discussed with Fidel Castro in Quito when the two leaders met at Rodrigo Borja's inauguration in 1988.

The sources told NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS that the Argentine Government insisted to the Cuban Government on the need to support peaceful transition to democracy in Chile by isolating those groups trying to overthrow General Augusto Pinochet's regime with armed forces.

Diplomatic sources stressed that many FPMR members have been trained in Cuba and later applied that training in Chile.

The sources said that Argentine authorities are also concerned about the presence of FPMR cells in Argentine territory, particularly in the southern Andean passes.

Last week San Martin Federal Court confirmed the preventive detention of five FPMR members who were arrested last year in Escobar, Buenos Aires Province, for illegal possession of arms.

In November of last year, other alleged FPMR members were arrested in Mendoza for their involvement in arms trafficking.

The Argentine Government, beginning with President Raul Alfonsin, considers as very important its relations with the 16-party opposition coalition that at the 5 October plebiscite thwarted Pinochet's plans to remain in power until 1997.

The sources mentioned that Alfonsin has received the main Chilean opposition leaders at the Casa Rosada [Government House] and that these leaders are currently looking for a consensus candidate for next December's presidential elections.

This morning Alfonsin insisted to Rodriguez, who is a member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, on the need to support a peaceful transition to democracy in Chile.

The PCCh, declared illegal by the government, was excluded from the opposition coalition. A recent PCCh Central Committee meeting did not reject the armed struggle against the military regime.

The Chilean Government brought four members of the PCCh leadership to trial following a news conference in which they allegedly called on Chileans to depose the government. The four PCCh leaders include former Finance Minister Americo Zorrilla and former Labor Minister Mireya Baltra.

Maritime Service to Falkland Islands Confirmed

PY1101212389 Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1848
GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (DYN)—Political and diplomatic sources today confirmed that an irregular maritime service between Uruguay and the Malvinas Islands might begin tomorrow with the departure, from Puerto Argentino, of an old privately owned ferry that will transport frozen fish and perishable goods—especially for the fishing fleet—and a few passengers.

The opening of this service, the first to link the mainland and the southern archipelago after the Malvinas war, may stir up the controversy over the Uruguayan decision to allow the ship to anchor at its ports.

Uruguay made this decision despite its support for the Argentina claim of sovereignty over the islands.

Uruguayan Under Secretary of Transportation and Public Works Alejandro Alchugarri today confirmed the imminent opening of the maritime service, explaining that his country cannot oppose the use of the port of Montevideo as a stopover. To do so would violate international navigation laws, he said.

Argentine Under Secretary of Fisheries and Maritime Interests Luis Otero termed the Uruguayan explanation "absurd," because it is based on a "justification that has neither legal nor political ground."

Otero said that the ferry is especially designed for carrying 1,200 tons of frozen fish. The ferry will thus make it possible to ship fish from the islands, where dozens of foreign fishing ships are currently operating.

For his part, British Ambassador to Uruguay Eric Vines confirmed the operation of the irregular maritime service. He said that his government has nothing to do with the initiative and noted that it is an action taken by a group of private businessmen.

The ferry, an old 1,300-ton ship—the "Indiana I"—this afternoon was at Puerto Argentino, which is the main city of the islands.

Vines said that the owners of the ship are planning to provide services "to several ports, if profitable." Among those ports are Montevideo, Chilean and, possibly, South African ports. The owners of the ship want to transport perishable goods and some passengers, the sources said.

As of this afternoon, the Argentine Government had not yet commented on the situation.

In response to a question from Radio America of Buenos Aires, Alchugarri practically confirmed that his government cannot oppose the use of the port of Montevideo as a stopover for the "Indiana I," although he stressed the "political and ethical solidarity involved in the support for the Argentine claim of sovereignty" over the archipelago.

Alchugarri, defending the position of his country, said that "international law ensures that any civilian or military ship has the right to use the ports, load, and peacefully navigate in the territorial waters of other countries."

He added that this action "does not call for political authorization from the governments involved."

Other sources said here that the fact that the "Indiana I" is not operating on a regular line is one of the reasons why the owners of the ship need not ask permission from the Uruguayan Government to operate the service.

In statements to the same radio station, Vines said that the objective of the owners of the ship, some of whom are businessmen from different countries, is to provide "services to several ports, if profitable." He gave no further details though.

Vines said that "this is strictly a private matter," adding that his government "is ready" to begin a multilateral dialogue over the preservation of fishing resources in the vicinity of the Malvinas within the framework of the FAO.

The Argentine Government has opposed such a dialogue on the grounds that the talks must be bilateral.

Vines admitted that the two countries have made informal contacts on the subject, adding that "We are analyzing, through various channels, the possibility of improving Argentine-British cooperation" for the control of fishing in the region.

"We made some contacts through the United States to analyze the issue with Argentina, because we are convinced that it is important to preserve fishing resources and to avoid incidents," Vines added.

He noted that "we are ready to begin the dialogue at the level of specialists."

Vines admitted that his government is also concerned about overfishing, and he added that "we are reducing the number" of fishing licenses, in hopes of "maintaining a spirit of conservation."

He concluded by saying that "for approximately 2 and 1/2 years now there has been a project to address the issue on a multilateral basis, under the auspices of the FAO, and to consider the problem of overfishing in the Malvinas, in order to maintain the stock."

For his part, Otero rejected the opening of the ferry service because "a ship of this kind can provide all the support needed by the foreign ships that are currently operating in the exclusion zone around the archipelago and disregarding our rights."

"One of the most serious consequences," he went on, "is the provision of logistic support, which will enable fishers not only to sell the shipments but also to obtain spare parts, staples, and crew members from the ports of Montevideo and Punta Arenas, Chile."

Otero admitted that the ship does not need a permanent arrival and departure schedule for Montevideo, because it will be providing irregular services.

"We are sure, however, that the ships that have received British authorization to fish in our waters will receive regular and punctual support. This is the real objective of those who have planned this initiative," he concluded.

Caputo on Falklands Ferry

PY1101234089 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS
ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2124 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Buenos Aires, 11 Jan (NA)—Foreign Minister Dante Caputo today stressed that "it would be another story" if there is a routine appearance of an English vessel traveling between the continent and the Malvinas Islands. He thus denied that a maritime line between Montevideo, Punta Arenas, and the archipelago's capital will be established with the support of the British Government.

The foreign minister emphasized that "there are no talks regarding a line of that type." This afternoon, however, he talked with his Uruguayan counterpart, Luis Barrios Tassano, according to a leak.

In remarks made at the Foreign Ministry, Caputo stressed that "there is nothing" to the story of the departure tomorrow of an English ferry that will link the Malvinas Islands, the Chilean city of Punta Arenas, and Montevideo.

He pointed out that the British objective in the Malvinas is to "break the isolation" that the islands are suffering thanks to Latin American solidarity with Argentina.

The minister urged the journalists to "learn how to read the newspapers," because one report says that "it will leave tomorrow," and another states that "it can carry 12 or 1,200 passengers."

He also emphasized that the British and Chilean Governments have denied the existence of the ferry line, although he immediately made it clear that "if there is a circumstantial appearance of an English vessel, then that would be another story."

The foreign minister also emphasized that Argentina will oppose both "the internationalization of the waters" of the Malvinas and "making them a part of the coast" under British domination, matters that will most probably be discussed during the next FAO meeting at the United Nations.

Caputo said that Argentina "supports the adoption of measures to preserve the fishery resources, but not at the cost of its sovereignty."

He stated that until 1982 there were no problems of depredation of fishery resources around the Malvinas, and he said that there is now depredation thanks to the "exclusion zone that was unilaterally imposed by the British."

Brazil

Army Minister 'Might' Run for President

PY1201000689 Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO
in Portuguese 11 Jan 89 p 3

[Excerpts] Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves on 10 January admitted that he might run for president "if I receive a very special invitation." He said he has already fulfilled all of his personal goals, the last of which was to be appointed Army minister. He said, however, that "things can change." The minister came to Rio de Janeiro to attend the swearing-in ceremony of the new Army secretary of science and technology, General Helio Pacheco. The ceremony was held at Duque de Caxias Palace.

Senator Joao Menezes (PFL, Parana State), who is the main sponsor in congress of Pires Goncalves' candidacy, said in Brasilia that 16 senators, whose names he refused to give, support the candidacy of the minister. He announced that the candidacy will be initially launched by a coalition of small parties, which will later be joined by "well-known PMDB and PFL politicians."

Menezes stressed that the minister will run for president "as a Brazilian citizen who has rendered significant services to the nation, and not as military commander."

Menezes added: The leftist sectors have already begun to fear this candidacy. I believe the time has come for the adoption of a radically democratic attitude. Those who are for free enterprise and for democracy must be on one side, and those who are for anarchy, for seizing land, and for disregarding democratic liberties must be on the other. [passage omitted]

President Sarney Fires Bank President

PY1201013089 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO
in Portuguese 11 Jan 89 p 8-B

[Excerpts] Yesterday President Jose Sarney fired Mauricio Viotti, president of the Federal Savings Bank (CEF), at the request of Housing and Urban Affairs Minister Prisco Viana. Viana said that he made the request to the president because of "disagreements" with Viotti "over policies being implemented by the CEF," an institution under the jurisdiction of his ministry. [passage omitted]

CEF investment manager Jose Carlos Teixeira, who is close to Minister Prisco Viana, said that the CEF presidency will be taken over temporarily by Joaquim dos Santos Filho, CEF vice president of operations. Minister Viana did not confirm that report, but he added that Santos Filho "would be a solution because every time Viotti was absent Santos Filho served as acting CEF president." [passage omitted]

New Planalto, 11th Region Commander Installed
*PY1101232489 Brasilia Domestic Service
in Portuguese 2100 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Summary] Division General Francisco Rodriguez Fernandes was today installed as the new commander of Planalto and the 11th Region in a ceremony headed by Army Minister Leonidas Pires Goncalves at Army Headquarters. He is replacing General Pedro Luiz de Araujo Braga, who on 17 January will be installed as Army secretary of economy and finance.

Chile

Daily Comments on U.S. Ambassador's Activities
*PY1101200289 Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO
in Spanish 6 Jan 89 p 8*

[Text] U.S. Ambassador Harry Barnes left a vacuum difficult to fill. He left with the recognition of the broadest democratic sectors and with the disdain of the government, starting with Pinochet himself. That is great!

This is why the arrival of the new ambassador, Charles Gillespie, was awaited with expectation. He started off on the right foot. He fulfilled his protocol duties and met with government officials and also with representatives of the democratic sectors.

What is even better, he visited nearly all of the various news media. Paradoxically, however, perhaps because he was not able to find the address, he did not visit the newspaper that is only four blocks from the embassy [an apparent reference to the leftist daily FORTIN MAPOCHO]. That is strange.

Could it be like the song sung by Payo Grondona: I lost your address?

TASS Reopening of Santiago Office Reported
*PY1101192989 Santiago FORTIN MAPOCHO
in Spanish 6 Jan 89 p 4*

[Text] Journalist Anatoli Medvenko, who has just reopened the TASS correspondent's office in Chile, has visited FORTIN MAPOCHO. Medvenko, who has had broad experience in international affairs, has already worked as a correspondent in Chile. During his visit he talked with many fellow journalists and with our director, Alberto Gamboa, who was ready to take a well-deserved vacation.

Colombia

Government, M-19 Sign Initial Peace Agreement
*PA1101184589 Bogota Invasion Television Cadena 1
in Spanish 1730 GMT 11 Jan 89*

[Text] Presidential peace adviser Rafael Pardo Rueda returned to Bogota at 1030 after meeting with the M-19. He is now meeting with President Virgilio Barco. He

arrived accompanied by (Reinaldo Vari), Ricardo Santamaria, Eduardo Diaz, and Diana Turbay, daughter of former President Turbay. The meeting took place in the mountains of Tolima, near Ortega Municipality, at a small school in El Vergel village.

We have an important five-point document on the agreement reached between the guerrillas and the government. This document will be made public in a few minutes, and we are giving it to you now:

1. All armed groups and the nation are called upon to make a determined effort to achieve peace in our country.

2. The national government and the M-19 call for direct dialogue between the national directorates of the political parties, with parliamentary representation and the commanders of the so-called Simon Bolivar National Coordinating Board groups to agree on a path toward solving Colombia's conflict—which must be expressed in a clear agenda leading to full democracy—and on a certain path leading to the demobilization of the guerrillas with all necessary guarantees.

This is very important, because it talks about the guerrilla demobilization of this armed movement. There are points A and B:

A. This dialogue will be possible as long as it is preceded by strict clarity of purposes of peace and a return to civic normalcy by the rebels.

B. To make this dialogue viable, its prior requirement is to express public acceptance of a unilateral end to the hostilities for a prudent period of time to promote a climate of detente and confidence between the parties.

4. [No number 3 as heard] Carlos Pizarro Leongomez, commander in chief of the M-19, who signs this document, reaffirms to the country his desire for dialogue and reconciliation and agrees to maintain the necessary climate of detente to hold the joint dialogues between the government and the rebel group.

5. Carlos Pizarro Leongomez and Rafael Pardo Rueda, who signed the document, said the government determined that the M-19 will agree on an agenda with the signers of the document and on deadlines that will be revealed to the country in the near future. The object is to explore political matters of interest and the deadlines for the process that begins today.

Army Announces 'Major Offensive' Against FARC
*PA1201015689 Paris AFP in Spanish 0113 GMT
12 Jan 89*

[Text] Bogota, 11 Jan (AFP)—The Colombian Army today announced a new major offensive against the FARC communist guerrillas but also welcomed the start of peace talks with the M-19 guerrilla group.

Army Commander General Nelson Mejia said the military will take the offensive against the FARC to its final resolution, especially in light of the confiscation of a 10-ton weapons shipment valued at \$8 million, which the FARC purchased in Europe.

The seizure of the weapons shipment, which included 1,000 rifles and 250 machineguns, took place in Jamaica in December 1988; however, Kingston authorities handed the weapons over to the Colombian military just last week.

"These weapons are the FARC's life," General Mejia noted. He said that the seizure was a heavy blow to the communist subversives and added that the military "will apply pressure on them." This remark was understood to mean the beginning of an antiguerrilla offensive.

Army Purchases 'Modern' Weapons From Israel
PA1101224689 Bogota LA PRENSA in Spanish
3 Jan 89 p 12

[Summary] The Colombian Armed Forces have invested millions of dollars in the purchase of modern weapons and military equipment to improve its effectiveness in the struggle against guerrillas and drug traffickers. Defense Secretary Brigadier General Manuel Alberto Murillo reported that the weapons were purchased in Israel and should arrive in the country in the next 6 months. Among the weapons and equipment purchased are hand-held laser rangefinders, rocket launchers, M-60 machineguns, ambulances, tents, and speedboats.

Peru

Economy Minister To Travel to Washington 16 Jan
PY1101205789 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
1800 GMT 11 Jan 89

[Text] Economy and Finance Minister Carlos Rivas Davila today reported that he will travel to Washington at 0000 on 16 January to resume negotiations with international credit organizations.

[Begin recording] [Rivas, in progress] I am going to negotiate the third supplementary credit, which corresponds to August-September of the 1988 budget, and which amounts to 101, 965 million intis.

[Unidentified reporter] Has this supplementary credit been approved already?

[Rivas] Well, it is being discussed by the Congress' joint committee, as is normal procedure. We are here to answer to the question of the new congressmen. After this, we expect the permanent committee to approve the negotiation for the credit.

[Reporter] What will this money be used for?

[Rivas] To pay overdue expenses earmarked in last year's budget and to provide some matching funds for some projects.

[Reporter] Minister, if Peru pays \$1 billion [as heard] to the IDB, will it be allowed to join the international financial market?

[Rivas] Well, it is one of our debts, and it also means that we wish to maintain good relations with this organization. However, we expect to obtain fresh funds for some vital and necessary projects for the country as a result of the intense talks we will soon hold in Washington, and in Peru with a mission that is scheduled to arrive here. The same thing happens with the World Bank. We are very interested in joining the international financial market quickly to guarantee success.

[Reporter] When will you depart?

[Rivas] Sunday at midnight, because we will meet with the IDB president on Monday, and then on Saturday we will hold intense negotiations with the bank governors. [end recording]

Former President Bustamante y Rivero Dies
PY1201023989 Lima Television Peruana in Spanish
0100 GMT 12 Jan 89

[Summary] Former Peruvian President Jose Bustamante y Rivero died of a heart attack on 11 January. A distinguished lawyer, he presided over the Hague International Court. In 1947 he advocated the thesis that territorial maritime waters should extend 200 miles into the sea. Elected to the Peruvian Presidency in 1945, he was overthrown on 27 October 1948 by a military coup. Major Peruvian politicians have spoken of the outstanding qualifications of this illustrious citizen.